

The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

TENTH AND BANK STREETS,
RICHMOND, VA.

THE WEEKLY TIME-issued and mailed
ed in two parts—one dollar a year in
advance—may be ordered from the
Address all communications and corre-
spondence to The Times Company.

Readings of notices, in reading-matter type
20 cents per line.

Cards of advertising rates for space fur-
nished on application.
Remit by draft, check, post-office order,
or registered letter. Currency sent by
mail is at the risk of the sender.

Times Telephone Business Office, New
Phone, 251; Old Phone, 50. Editorial
Room: New Phone, 61; Old Phone, 124.
Composing Rooms: New Phone, 52.
Specimen copies free.

All subscriptions by mail payable in ad-
vance. Watch the label on your paper, if
you live out of Richmond, and see when
your subscription expires, so you can re-
new before the paper is stopped.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

MANCHESTER BUREAU, 121 HULL
STREET.

PETERSBURG AGENT, S. C. HUTCH-
INSON, 7 LOMBARD STREET.

The Times is always indebted to friends
who favor it with society items and
personals, but must urge that all such
be sent over the signature of the
sender.

All unassigned communications will be re-
jected always.

THE MAILING LIST IS ONLY PRINTED
ONCE EVERY TWO DAYS.
THEREFORE, IF YOU FEEL UNCOMFORTABLE
IN THE DATE OPPOSITE YOUR NAME
ON THE LITTLE PINK SLIP IS NOT
CHANGED AS SOON AS THE SUB-
SCRIPTION IS RENEWED.

WE DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTENTION
OF ALL PERSONS SPENDING
POLITICAL NEWS AND OTHER COM-
MUNICATIONS TO THE TIMES TO
THE NECESSITY OF SIGNING THEIR
NAMES TO SUCH REPORTS, AS IT IS
THE RULE OF THIS PAPER NOT TO
PUBLISH ANY ARTICLE THE NAME
OF WHICH IS UNKNOWN.
REJECTED CONTRIBUTIONS WILL
NOT BE RETURNED UNLESS ACCOMPAN-
IED BY STAMPS.

THE DAILY TIMES is served by carriers
on their own account in this city and
vicinity. For a copy of the paper, when
paid weekly, by 50c. per month, when
paid monthly, by mail, outside of
Richmond, 50 cents a month, \$5.00 a
year—anywhere in the United States.

The price of The Times is two cents per
copy and ten cents per week, or if paid
monthly, 50 cents per month, delivered
within the limits of Richmond and May-
chester. Sunday paper three cents.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1898.

WHAT IS OUR CASE? BELLI?

There may be war between Spain and
the United States government, but the
reason will be difficult to formulate.

A little more than a week ago the cry
went up, that in the interest of human-
ity the United States would intervene in
Cuba to the extent at least of relieving
the distress of the reconcentrados, who
by the cruel order of General Weyler had
been herded in the cities to perish from
disease or from starvation. It was to
be a war in the name of humanity and the
destruction of the Maine was, we were
assured, "a mere incident" which might
be settled by arbitration.

But, when that pronouncement was
made, Spain met it in short order by
voting \$500,000 to relieve the distress of the
reconcentrados and by rescinding the
order of reconcentration. Having done
so, she said in effect, "We have removed
the cause for war, the only thing now re-
maining being the question of the Maine
disaster, for which we were in no way
responsible and which can be arbitrated."

But, presto change! No longer is our
concern for suffering Cuba, but our in-
dignation is again turned to the destruc-
tion of the Maine, and that is now the
cause of strife. And so it happens that
that which a week ago was "a mere
incident," a matter for arbitration, is now
"casus belli." There must be a fight
whether or not.

That is the attitude in which this coun-
try is placed to-day, and it is a position
which cannot be maintained. As the case
now stands, the destruction of the Maine
is not casus belli for the reason that Spain
disavows any responsibility for the act
and no evidence has been forthcoming
to show that she was responsible. Let
us be honest. Let us be done with pre-
texts. If we have determined to go to
war with Spain to a spirit of revenge, or
in response to popular clamor, or be-
cause the Cuban question is a disturbing
factor that can never be removed until
the Spanish flag has been driven out of
Cuba; if we have come to the conclusion
that as a matter of economy it is cheap-
er to have war than continuous agita-
tion of the Cuban question, let us say so.
There is certainly no other ground for
war as the matter now stands.

SYMPATHY WITH "REBELS."

Southern people have been interested no
little at the numerous expressions of
sympathy from the North with the Cuban
rebels who are struggling for inde-
pendence and resisting the oppression of
the mother government. Never do our
brethren at the North refer to the in-
surgents as renegades and traitors, but
as patriots fighting for their home an-
dreside and in rebellion against tyranny.

We wonder if it ever occurs to the
Cuban sympathizers at the North, while
reflecting on the condition of affairs in
Cuba, that there might have been after
all some justification in the course of
the South pursued in 1861. We wonder
if it has occurred to them that the South
was driven to arms in order to protect
unjust and tyrannical interference on
itself in its constitutional rights against
part of the Federal government. We wonder
if it has occurred to them that Fitz-
hugh Lee, who has maintained himself
so nobly throughout his trying ordeal, is
actuated now by the same spirit that
prompted him to take up arms in 1861.

The spirit which sympathizes with the
oppressed and which resents and resists
tyranny wherever and whenever it may
show itself.

We say that this is a good time now
that the country is thoroughly united
against a foreign foe, and now that the
Northern people are commending the
South for its loyalty to the flag, for our
brethren north of Mason and Dixon's
line to let their minds go back a few
years and dwell upon the causes that led
up to the civil war, and meditate upon
the conduct of the South under severe
provocation, and institute comparisons
between the rebels in Cuba and what they
pleased to term the "rebels" in the
South. If they will do so, we think that
they will have less of sympathy with the
Cuban insurgents or more of sympathy
with the men of the South, who took

up arms in defence of their rights.
With reference to the Spanish affair,
Virginia stands just where it stood in
1861. It does not desire war; but if the
provocation shall be sufficient, and if the
Spanish guns are turned upon an Ameri-
can fort, then Virginia will be first among
the foremost to go to the front and de-
fend her country against invasion.

IGNORANCE IN HIGH PLACES.

What is known now as the Nebraska
maximum freight rate case was argued
in the Supreme Court of the United
States about a year ago by Mr. William
J. Bryan, in support of the act of the
Nebraska Legislature. This act author-
ized the railroad commissioners of the
State to name the highest rate the rail-
roads of the State were to be permitted
to charge for freight transported within
the limits of the State. The railroad at-
tacked the law as repugnant to the four-
teenth amendment of the Constitution of
the United States, which forbids a State
to deprive any person of life, liberty or
property without due process of law.

In the course of the argument of the
case Mr. Bryan contended that a road
was to be permitted to charge no more
than what would produce a reasonable
interest upon what the road could be
reproduced for. One of the Justices asked
him if no allowance was to be made for
money that had been spent, whether
wisely or unwisely, in the construction of
the road, and he replied that no allow-
ance was to be made; that the cost of re-
production now was the test.

We pointed out at the time that this
Justice had no more conception of the
true principle involved in the case than
Mr. Bryan had, and that neither of them
had any more conception of it than a
horse. That the principle upon which
rates are to be adjusted is that the carrier
is to charge just what the freight will
bear, and that what the freight will bear
is the lowest charge consistent with a
reasonable profit to the carrier, because
carrying freight is nothing but the sale
of transportation, and whoever has any-
thing to sell, sells it for the lowest price
consistent with a reasonable profit, be-
cause money is made by a great volume
of sales at small profits, rather than by
small sales at great profits, and the busi-
ness grows as the price falls. That this
lowest price may not be fixed in a day,
a month or a year, but that the law of the
case, operating steadily and all the time,
will bring the charges down to that point
after awhile, if the carrier is not inter-
fered with by bungling public officers ex-
ecuting a misconceived law.

The Supreme Court decided the case a
few months back, and it adhered to a
very foolish rule adopted by it tempo-
rarily with Chief Justice Waite's
advice to the bench, in which it held
that the public might regulate the charges
of all business that was affected by a
public interest, and that the rule in re-
gulating the freight charge should be that
it must be a reasonable charge.

The New York Evening Post, which is
conducted with great ability, in the main,
throws up its hat and applauds this last
decision in the Nebraska case, maintain-
ing, as it does, the old and foolish rule,
as a noteworthy curb upon the excesses
of Populism and a wise and just rule in
itself. We cannot refrain from an ex-
pression of surprise that a journal so
able as the Post is should be misled into
applauding this decision. The point in it
is that the judiciary is to judge in every
case whether a particular rate is reason-
able. But how can the judiciary do this
any more than a traffic manager can?
The Post says:

"If we ask how the Court undertakes
to determine what are and what are not
reasonable rates the answer is by the
same means that a perfectly just and
omnipotent ruler would decide, as a
President. The cost of the railroad, its
running expenses, the average returns
on similarly invested capital are all to be
taken into account, and the Court then
decides whether the rate is fair or un-
fair."

But we say that the ruler must not
only be just and omnipotent to fix the
rate at what it should be, but he must
be omniscient also. It will not do to
have the spirit of fairness and power
alone. The party arranging the matter
must have knowledge also if he is to do
justice. Imagine a traffic manager asked
to give a rate upon a car-load of horses
over his table of rates and finds no rate
for horses. He must make one. Now the
Court says it is to be done by referring
to the cost of the road, its running ex-
penses, the average return upon similarly
invested capital, etc., and when the traffic
manager has grappled with these ques-
tions a few hours, he binds his head up
with his handkerchief, and tries to sleep
off his mental agony. The Court would
do the same thing unless it had omni-
science along with its justice and power.

The true theory is this: When the
traffic manager considers the case, he
asks what is there in the business? If
the shipment of horses to New York
promises to grow into a considerable busi-
ness, he puts the rate as low as possible,
so as to encourage its growth. If there
are to be no other shipments, he charges
all he thinks the shipper will pay. In
other words, he brings the case under the
all-prevailing law of supply and demand.
The Chesapeake and Ohio railroad brings
an immense tonnage from the West to the
seacoast, but it has to carry back a great
many empty cars. It will take freight for
these cars for almost nothing. But bring-
ing freight to the East it charges all that
the freight will bear.

This matter was admirably illustrated
at an interview we know of between the
president of a railroad and the traffic
manager since the Supreme Court's de-
cision. It occurred almost literally as
follows:

President—When you are asked for a
rate, how do you answer?
Traffic Manager—I give the tariff rate.

President—But suppose the article is not
mentioned in the tariff?

Traffic Manager—Then I give the class
rate to which it would seem to belong.

President—But if that rate don't fetch
the goods, what do you do then?

Traffic Manager—Make one that I think
will. I do the best I can.

President—But what if the rate neces-
sary seems abnormally low?

Traffic Manager—Then I compare with
the lowest, consider the quality, judge
whether we can afford it; whether the
business would be probably done at a
loss, and whether it would develop other
new and profitable business.

President—How do you ascertain whether
it would be done at a loss? How do
you compute the cost?

Traffic Manager—Well! I can't do more
than guess at what the cost would be. I
really do not know very much about the
cost in the article.

President—How do you estimate approxi-
mately—too many things to take into the cal-

culatation. I never could carry on my work
so. The fact is, I could not satisfy my-
self as to the cost. It is a matter of
judgment more than of calculation.

President—Do you, or is it the practice
of officers like you to ascertain before
making a tariff what the financial
status of the company is—how much the
road cost, how much has been expended
on improvements, what dividends have
been paid, etc.?

Traffic Manager—No. I don't think it is.
I don't see how we could work that way.
We must answer promptly—must get the
best rate we can, by which I don't mean
the highest rate, but that which will
give the largest net revenue. Very low
rates sometimes do that.

And when the Supreme Court tackles
a rate, it must be governed by exactly
the same considerations, or it must in-
volve itself in a labyrinth from which
omniscience alone can extricate it.

LET US CULTIVATE LIBERALITY.

The Virginian and Pilot in noting many
nice things that had been said of it since
the consolidation, adds that "the expres-
sions of the Norfolk Landmark and of
the Richmond Times impresses us all the
more agreeably for the reason that the
Virginian and Pilot, and they, hold and
battle for opposing views on several im-
portant political issues, looking, as they
do, upon all public affairs, generally, from
opposing standpoints."

Again we note the evidence of a more
liberal spirit in Virginia. And why not?
Why may not the Landmark and The
Times respect the Virginian and Pilot
and have a kind regard for it and say
kind things of it, in spite of the fact that
they differ with the Virginian and Pilot
on questions of public policy? Do not
we all love Virginia and are we not hon-
estly pursuing that course which we be-
lieve will best promote her welfare? We
hate sham and cowardice and demagogu-
ery, and we cannot commend a contem-
porary which discards principle and runs
with the gang for the profit that is in it. But
if a contemporary is honest in its belief
and fearless in the maintenance of its
principles, we do not respect it the less,
because we do not chance to be in accord
with the policy which it advocates.

We are gratified to see evidence of
greater liberality in this State. There is
no reason why honest Virginia newspa-
pers, those which advocate the free coin-
age of silver and those which advocate
the gold standard may not dispassionately
discuss with one another questions of the
hour as occasions may offer, and yet be
on terms of peace and cordiality. Away
with intolerance.

FRANCES CONFESSION.

The Zola case has taken a new turn,
and the Court of Appeals has quashed
the sentence against him and relieved
him from all penalties. And so the far-
cend, and the confession is made that the
verdict was unjust.

France could not afford to let the facts
come out in the Zola trial, and nearly
all evidence favorable to him was sup-
pressed. Not to have convicted Zola were
to confess that all the charges which he
made were true, and that the French gov-
ernment could not afford. The only
course from the government standpoint
was, by suppressing evidence, to secure a
conviction, and then to save the convicted
man from harm by quashing the sen-
tence. It is the last and only creditable
act in a drama which has reflected se-
verely upon the character of the French
republic.

The young ladies of the Chase Art
School, in New York, sent McKinley a
message reading "To h—I with diplo-
macy." Somebody should move to get a
"q" inserted after the "h" in the name
of that school, for appearance's sake, at
least.

The Spanish name for Havana is "San
Cristobal de la Habana," but that would
not express it if we should drop a few
shells over there.

A New Jersey drum major has gone
crazy over the war question. Well, this
beats the band.

Jim Corbett wants to run for Congress
from a Tammany district. He evidently
regards the present congressman as an
individual who simply has to talk fight-
ing from month to month.

With all of the harsh talk about Spain,
none of the fiends have discarded their
smoke in rebuke to the land which gave
birth to cigarettes.

A half a dozen houses were robbed in
an Illinois town while their owners were
attending Mr. Moody's meetings. But its
generally the case that the fellows on
the outside need the sermons.

Judge Day will note that in diplomatic
correspondence it is not always good
policy to keep your Maine issue in the
background.

The engagements along the sea coast
this season will likely not belong en-
tirely to the summer girl.

Some of the big guns in the Senate are
like those on the ships—when they are
fired the concussion hurts their friends
more than they damage the enemy.

Depew resigns. The first report of any
failure of the peach crop.

The coroner's jury in Missouri found
that a man's death resulted from his
having been "struck by a railroad in the
hands of a receiver." Those receivers
should be careful how they handle
trains.

The latest war rumor from Hampton
Roads is that "the wind blew up the
river."

Several men in the penitentiary who
were exposed to the measles have broken
out.

The junk dealers have decided to have
a little scrap.

The people all over this country are
willing to back the President and go to
war, but it is natural for them to ask,
What for?

We didn't think the gallant editor of
the Virginian and Pilot would allude to
her as the "Green Regent," but there's
the old proof reader apology if he's sorry
for it.

If McKinley don't start this war pretty
quick some of the veterans who have
volunteered won't be here to get in it.

Those warlike fellows who followed the
Lincoln Club to the funeral all had on
their black paint to the water line.

NOT ALL THE FROST IS THERE.

"It must be very still and lonely and
cold in the Arctic regions."
"Yes," replied the explorer, "But you

MILTON'S

Remedies are guaranteed to be absolutely
harmless, and a strong tonic building up the weak
making a tariff what the financial
status of the company is—how much the
road cost, how much has been expended
on improvements, what dividends have
been paid, etc.?

RHEUMATISM

ought to have been in some of the places
where I lectured."—Washington Star.

"No one can beat Jolly at poker."
"Now's that!"
"There's a fellow that can sit and make
excuses for Spain while he is bluffing with
an ace high."—Detroit Free Press.

After the Opera.
Manager—What was the matter with
Signor Bassopropendo? He sang that
drinking song wretchedly.
Assistant—Yes, I think he had been
drinking—Puck.

A Puzzler.
He—Well, I am going to set down on
one thing Easter.
She—What is that, my dear?
He—Your annual Easter bonnet.
She—If you do you will have to pay for it.
He—Des Moines News.

Certainly Not.
"I shouldn't think the yellow papers
would want war. It would kill off so
many of the reading population."
"But the people who read the yellow
papers wouldn't care."—Life.

No Allowance.
"They say, Bloke, old man, that your
wife has an independent fortune."
"That's right. It's so comfoundedly in-
dependent that I can't get any of it."—
Detroit Free Press.

All in the Family.
Biffam—Englishmen and Americans
ought to regard themselves as members
of one family.
Bangham—Do you mean that they ought
to be fighting all the time.—Roxbury Ga-
zette.

Pardonable Inference.
Dolly—My new dress has five plain gold
rings. What can it mean?
Polly—Possibly that she spends her win-
ters in Florida and her summers in South
Dakota.—Jewellers' Weekly.

Not a Laughing Matter.
"How do you manage to look so solemn
when all these amusing things are hap-
pening?" asked the young man who was
buying for the actor.
"I think of my salary," said the The-
sopian.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Difference.
When other men succeed in life
We always like to stand aside,
And say they won because they chanced
To sail upon a lucky tide.

But when we taste success ourselves
Of course it's very different.
Our friends always come being plucked,
And worth and mental acumen.

—Chicago News.

AFTERMATH.
William H. Harvey, known generally as
"Coin" Harvey, is seriously ill at the
Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, as the
result of an operation for appendicitis,
which was performed by Dr. Nicholas
Seen on Saturday afternoon. Harvey
was taken seriously ill on Wednesday
night. Medical assistance was hastily
summoned. It was decided to operate
for appendicitis. It is thought that the
patient will recover unless other compli-
cations appear.

A camp of Confederate veterans,
among whom are some of the best-known
men in St. Louis, have tendered their
services to the President against Spain.

Charles N. Crittenton, who has made
himself famous by establishing through-
out the country homes and missions for
fallen women, is in Atlanta, and will hold
a series of meetings there.

Under the new system in Georgia of
leasing convicts, the first-class convicts
will be hired out for \$125.00 a year and
the commissioners are to be roughly es-
timated the cost of maintaining the depart-
ment at \$20,000, leaving an actual cash
balance of \$105,000 to go towards reducing
the tax rate.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, of Ply-
mouth Church, Brooklyn, in the course of
his sermon Sunday morning, briefly re-
ferred to the present crisis between the
United States and Spain. He said that
if war was entered into for the freedom
of Cuba for its own Christian develop-
ment, then it would be a righteous war;
but if it was entered into only to avenge
250 men, then it would be an unrighteous
war.

Richard Croker has not yet determined
when he will return to Europe. The war
fever has interfered with even this im-
portant event. In case the new expected
outbreak of hostilities occurs, he may
defer the contemplated trip abroad, or
he will sail as early as April 30th. His
return will be given an elaborate dinner
and reception at the Democratic Club be-
fore he starts.

The first solid refrigerator car of celery
was shipped from Sanford, Fla., one
day last week, consigned to various com-
mission houses in New York. The ship-
pers were Captain J. F. Whitner, James
Campbell, Clark & Hawkins, J. N. Whit-
ner and J. H. Terwilliger. There were
between 300 and 400 crates in the car.

General John B. Gordon, when asked
by a friend what he thought of the pre-
servation of Cuba, said that the lib-
eration of Cuba is a settled fact, either
by war or peace, but that in his opinion
Spain will accept peaceable terms. He
said humanity could no longer stand
the condition of affairs in Cuba and he
approved of the intervention of the
United States. "It comes to war," said
General Gordon, "it will be a hot, fierce
fight."

A fire started at 1 o'clock Sunday
morning on the business thoroughfare
of Rock Hill, S. C., and was only stopped
by an alley with double brick walls.
Fourteen stores were burned, some of
them the largest in the town. The loss is
\$250,000. An explosion in one of the build-
ings shattered all the glass for several
blocks. A colored girl was fatally cut
by flying plate glass and a half a dozen
citizens were injured.

The city of Macon will celebrate its
diamond jubilee in October next, and a
great time is expected.

In the Law and Equity Court the entire
day was taken up yesterday in hearing
the argument of counsel on both sides in
the chancery suit of Baskerville against
the Swift Creek Cotton Manufacturing
Company.

Mr. R. H. Mann, Jr., qualified yester-
day morning to practice law in this court.

MRS. PICKETT

ABLY DEFENDED.

The Ladies Auxiliary of Pickett Camp

Side With Her.

RESOLUTIONS TO BE ADOPTED.

Assuring the Widow of the Great Sol-
dier That Her Statement is Suf-
ficient—Rev. Hira Singh Pari

Talks to the Woman's Club.

At half past 3 o'clock yesterday the
Ladies' Auxiliary of Pickett Camp held
a very interesting meeting, Mrs. Chealey
presiding, Mrs. Mary A. Burgess, sec-
retary. Some spirited discussion took
place regarding the report that upon the
occasion of the launching of the Ken-
tucky Mrs. George Pickett threw a bottle
of whisky on the ship as she was leav-
ing, and the unanimous sentiment, voiced
in the appointment of a committee to
draft suitable resolutions was one of sym-
pathy for Mrs. Pickett and confidence in
her statement, that she did not throw the
bottle of old Kentucky whisky.

Mrs. Burgess made a strong speech in
Mrs. Pickett's defence, and every one of
her auditors was in accord with her. The
resolutions will, when formally drawn up,
be forwarded to Mrs. Pickett, and will be
a most gratifying expression of the Auxil-
iary's attitude.

Mrs. Reddy, Mrs. Northern, Mrs. Lynch
and Mrs. J. P. Rogers were appointed a
committee to select a site for the proposed
home for indigent Confederate women
for which the Auxiliary has been so long
working. The Purcell property, at Tenth
and Clay, the Lechman property at Bever-
ly and Randolph, and the Smithland prop-
erty are among the sites offered.

An excellent audience gathered in the
parlors of the Woman's Club at 5
o'clock yesterday to receive the announce-
ment that then and there Rev.
Hira Singh Pari, of the Punjab, India,
would lecture on "Women in India." The
guests of the chairman were Mrs. Wil-
liam T. Robins, Mrs. F. C. Hair, Mrs.
Marshall Gilliam, Miss Bessie Aylett,
Rev. Moses D. Hoge, Rev. Donald Guthrie,
Mr. and Mrs. John Munroe and Mr. J. C.
Robertson. The lecture was most
apparently interesting, and was accom-
panied by some amusement and much satis-
faction having been created a few minutes
before by Mrs. Beverly Munford's request
that all ladies wearing large hats should
kindly take them off. The suggestion
was promptly taken, to the extreme pleas-
ure of the back seats.

Mr. Pari delighted his auditors. His
lecture was an excellent, witty and amus-
ing reference and anecdotes and many
times laughter rang through the rooms.
In the outset he expressed his pleasure
at meeting the ladies of the Club, then
proceeding to his subject, "Making divi-
sion into three periods—the Vedic, the
Brahminical, and the Mohammedan—he
first showed how, in the ancient Vedic
period, woman in India was not degraded
either historically or socially. He then
showed how the degradation was made for
the compulsory education of women in
India. Education, he well said, means
goodbye to superstition and is India's
hope for her women. In conclusion he
dwelt upon the characteristics of Indian
women, their devotion to husband; their
passionate love for their children, and
their exquisite sympathy with all need.

Here he referred to their hospitality in
their children, as commanded in their
sacred books, to the very beautiful cus-
tom of setting aside, each morning, before
the family ate breakfast, a portion of
the food for the poor who may need it." It
was noted that there are some matters in
which we of the west may sit at the feet
of these Oriental people and learn exqui-
site things. After the lecture Mrs. Berta
Whitford, Mrs. T. Wm. Pemberton, and
Miss Margaret Stringfellow.

On Saturday afternoon the members of
the Saturday Club, which holds forth-
nightly meetings at the residence of its
president, Mrs. B. B. Munford, met
for the enjoyment of a special musical
programme in Professor Hair's parlors,
each member of the club having the privi-
lege of inviting one friend. It was un-
derstood that Professor Hair would
contribute prominently to the pro-
gramme—a sufficient inducement to bring
out all honored with invitations. In the
recent death of Anton Seuse, that great
and last a warm personal friend, and
the loss was one which he feels so keenly
that he referred to his part in the
musical, and as a tribute to his friend
he played, with a
depth of feeling which touched all present,
Chopin's Funeral March.